

The Pocahontas Times.

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FIGHTING THE WAR OVER

As a patriotic, though sporadic reader of the Congressional Record we must confess that usually it has a tendency to bring on heavy fits of sleep. Still at times we find among the chaff some nutritious grains of thoughts. Especially do we like to read the memorial speeches and glean the poetical quotations that are injected in the discourse. About every dry and dusty congressman there may be some poetical thought, either borrowed or original. You will find things like this:

"With aching hands and bleeding feet

We dig and heap, lay stone on stone;

We bear the burden and the heat

Of the long day and wish 'twere done.

Not till the hours of light return

All we have built do we discern."

"Alas for him who never sees,

The stars shine through his cypress trees!

Who hopeless lays his dead away,

Nor looks to see the breaking day

Across the mournful marbles play."

We give these two selections to show what it is possible to find even in the Congressional Record if you stay by it long enough.

The other day in the Senate, John Sharp Williams and Heyburn, of Idaho, locked horns over the Civil War. At Vicksburg, there is maintained Military Park with all kinds of monuments to commemorate the stirring scenes of the war times at that historic spot. There is to be some kind of a round up there in 1913, the fiftieth anniversary of the battle of Vicksburg.

The National Military Park Commission, whose chairman is an ex-federal officer, and a veteran of the great war, recommended an appropriation of \$50,000 to erect a monument to the Confederate Navy and had Williams as senator from Mississippi to introduce it in the Senate. It came up in its usual course and was called on February 5th.

Heyburn objected to the consideration of the bill and moved that it be allowed to go over to that bourne from whence no bill ever returneth and upon this motion the heavens were opened and they got to speaking.

Williams said that the effect of the motion was to kill the bill and asked that the senate be allowed to vote on it, saying that the southern senators would refrain from voting one way or the other, and leave the fate of the bill entirely to the magnanimity of the other senators. That he had introduced at it the request of the commission and that it had been approved by the war department.

Mr. Heyburn said that he felt that the matter could not be discussed without criticism which engendered bitterness. That upon a former discussion he had suffered from much bitter criticism from the newspapers.

Mr. Williams said that there had been a great deal said about bridging the bloody chasm, bringing about a reunited country, and magnanimity. If that was to be mere lip service, and not heart intended, it is about time we knew it. That at the door of Parliament stood the statue of Cromwell. That the great Boer General Botha, had been made Secretary of War of the South African Colonial Government by England, and that it seemed to him that Confederate soldiers and sons of Confederate soldiers ought not to be placed in the attitude that such opposition placed them.

Mr. Heyburn then replied at great length. The following is a passage from his remarks:

There will be no bloody flag waved by me. I have never voluntarily since the close of that conflict brought the question up for consideration or discussion. Unless provoked to it in the defense of the sacred memories that are in the hearts and minds of the people of the North, I would never bring it up directly or indirectly. Can you not let that ghost lie dead in its grave and be

content to think what you please of the issue or the sentiment surrounding it or of the men engaged in it? Can you not be content as a people loyal to the South, who engaged in that struggle to pay tribute to those whom you deem heroes? Must you compel every other citizen to bow the knee to your sentiments? Do you think we have no graveyards crowded with the memories of our own people? Do you not think that the people of the North whose stalwart men went to the front and lost their lives have any sentiments that you are bound to respect? When the ground upon which the prison pen of Andersonville stood became a national cemetery, and the man who was guilty of the murders committed within it having been hanged under trial and conviction, do you not think that the building of his statue as a commemoration of his memory and his deeds sank deep in bitterness into the souls of the North?

The debate was somewhat long and fiery. The galleries were inclined to applaud Williams, and were admonished by the Vice-President. We give portions of Mr. Williams' remarks:

I am not fighting any war now. I do not know whether I would have fought any then or not if I had been big enough, though, as I said a moment ago, I sometimes dream that with this eagle eye of mine and strong and stalwart right arm, if I had been turned loose upon the battle field a different story might have been recorded in history. And doubtless upon the other side, had the Senator from Idaho been turned loose a different story would have been recorded.

Lee's genius and Stonewall Jackson's valor would doubtless have gone down in short order. I am sure if they had consented to debate the matter according to Senate rules and placed the cause on the calendar, it would have taken them a long time at any rate to overcome the Senator from Idaho.

I am not boasting at all. I am merely answering the blind assumption—the arrogant assumption, if you please—that a man can refer to "the people of the United States" now in the year 1912 and forget that the people of the South were and are now part and parcel of the people of the United States. Whose money is this in the treasury if it is not proportionately ours as well as yours? Who placed it there? The people who bore the taxes placed it there. It is no more your Treasury than mine; it is no more your Government than mine. I never fired a shot during the war between the States; I never smelt gunpowder. I was not 11 years old until after Johnston's surrender. I have no doubt that if I had been born in time there might have been a different result; the Union might have been dismembered and African slavery perpetuated upon the American continent. As Brig. Girard said in writing his memoirs "It is a curious coincidence that the Emperor Napoleon never lost a battle when I was present and fighting."

So I made the proposition in good faith that, if the Senator was afraid that "the Confederacy" was still running the Senate of the United States, those of us who even had fathers connected with that unfortunate though, in my opinion, somewhat glorious cause would not vote upon the bill at all. In other words, it is to be a pure act of magnanimity and of sentiment and brotherly love from you of the North. If it does not come from the major side in magnanimity and in affection, the bill is worth nothing. If it passed by a majority which our votes constituted, then it would be worth nothing. If it passed by a majority which our votes constituted, then it would be worth nothing for the purpose for which the brave and magnanimous and chivalrous ex-Federal soldier intended it to serve—the purpose of signaling admiration and respect from victors to vanquished, and paid for out of the Treasury which

both sides and their descendants as a reunited people have fed and built up by a common taxing system.

Mr. President, when a man inherits more than his father feels, he is inheriting too much.

When a man inherits more than his ancestors are willing to confess that they believe, he is inheriting too much.

Charleston.—That sheriffs are not entitled to ten per cent interest added to taxes collected after January 1 and they must turn into the county treasury fifteen per cent of the emoluments of the office after the total receipts aggregate \$3,000, is the opinion of the state supreme court written by president Henry Brannon in the case of Nease against Smith, Sheriff of Kanawha county.

The case settled was that of Nease vs. Smith, sheriff of Kanawha county in which are involved the right of the sheriff to ten per cent interest added to taxes not paid until after January 1, whether the sheriff is entitled to five or seven and one-half per cent for collecting road taxes, and whether he is compelled to turn into the county treasury 15 per cent of the emoluments of this office after they have reached \$3,000.

The supreme court held against the sheriff on the interest and fifteen per cent points and allowed the sheriff the seven and one-half per cent for collecting road taxes.

The settling of the interest business question will result in about \$90,000 being turned back by the sheriffs into the county treasuries. The question of discount was not involved in this suit and therefore still remains to be settled by the court.

Local operating men are much interested in some figures just published by Signal Engineer Peabody, of the Northwestern, showing the cost of stopping and starting trains, which in the case of a train of 530 tons and returning to a speed of fifty miles an hour, is 42 cents, while the cost of stopping a 2,000-ton train running at a 35 mile rate is \$1. Other figures show the cost of stopping a six passenger train running at 45 miles an hour to be 35 cents and a 1,500 ton running at 15 miles an hour, 56 cents. The time lost for making a stop on a straight level track is estimated at 145 seconds.—Exchange.

The word "tax" should be substituted for the word "tariff." The people would then understand the question better. Fewer people would accept the protectionist theory that the way for them to increase their prosperity would be to increase the tax on everything they eat, wear or use. To use the word "tax" instead of "tariff" would be to make this protection appear ridiculous to the wage earner. Instead of saying the "tariff on wool," it would be better to say "the wool tax," or "the sugar tax," or "the implement tax," "the sewing machine tax," etc. The word tariff is a deceiver. But the people know what tax is. They know they pay it themselves. The word tariff has a certain ring to it that sounds like it was paid by some third party.

Did ever you think, How the world be drear,

If all the sweet maidens Were no longer here;

Then the Valentine favors, Heart, Cupid and dart,

To the Dead Letter office Would quickly depart.

A. L. P.

Dead letter list for week ending February 10, 1912.

Bell, C. H. Meade, James Furbee, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Phillips, E. E. Phillips, Ellis

Cards: Ford, Miss Della Goodman, Walter Simmons, Miss Sadie Scott, Newton

Unless claimed for will be sent to dead letter office Feb 24.

A. S. Overholt, P. M.

WHITE AND COLORED POPULATION

There were 1,221,119 people in West Virginia in 1910, subdivided as to color as follows: white, 1,156,917; negro, 64,173; all other persons 129. The equivalent figures for 1900 were 959,800; white 915,233; negro, 43,499; others, 68. For 1890 there were, white 730,077; negro, 32,690; others, 37.

Pocahontas county has a population of whom 14,205 are white and 445 are colored. In the ten years the white population had increased from 7,947 and the colored population decreased from 325.

In Greenbrier county also the colored population decreased. Their population is 24,333, of whom 23,054 are white and 1,279 are colored, as against 18,834 white and 1,829 are colored, for 1900.

Monroe county's population is 13,055, of whom 12,383 are white and 672 are colored. In 1900 the county had 13,130 people, 12,300 white and 830 colored.

In Randolph, there are 26,028; being 25,650 white and 376 colored; in ten years the whites increasing from 17,149, and the blacks decreasing from 519.

In Webster county there are 8 negroes and 9,672 whites. Pleasant county has only 9 negroes, and Clay county 5; Doddridge 8.

Fayette county has 42,538 white people and 9,311. The largest colored population is that of McDowell which has 14,667 colored and 33,186 whites. The proportionate increase of the two races in these two counties being in favor of the colored race.

POOR TEAM WORK

Recently there was a little dinner in New York, given by the friends of Oscar S. Straus, the diplomatist, who was Secretary of Commerce and Labor for a time under President Roosevelt.

Not many were present and all made speeches. When it came Colonel Roosevelt's turn he said: "Mr. Straus was Secretary of the great Department of Commerce and Labor. I put him at the head of that department because I wanted the very best man in the country for the place. When I selected him I did not consider his race or his religion. I did not care whether he was French or German or Jew, or what his politics was—or anything like that. I selected him because I thought he would make a great secretary, and was not influenced by any consideration of race or religion, or any political expedient. And he justified my choice."

Whereupon there were great cheers. The next speaker was Jacob H. Schiff, the financier. Mr. Schiff is deaf. He rose and said:

"I am glad to have had something to do with the selection of Mr. Straus as Secretary of Commerce and Labor. When Mr. Roosevelt was president he sent for me and told me he desired to name the most prominent and most able Hebrew citizen of New York for Secretary of Commerce and Labor, and asked me to help him select the man."

And Mr. Schiff does not know yet why he was interrupted with roars of laughter in which the Colonel joined.—Saturday Evening Post.

A wide discussion of mail order methods, says Farm Sense, shows that about 95 per cent are sold by retail dealers and five per cent by mail order concerns. In other words, for every dollar's worth of goods the mail-order houses of the country sell, the local dealers sell nineteen dollars' worth. This seems to prove that the public in general have found it to their advantage to buy goods from retail dealer and not risk the disappointments, delays, troubles, and inconveniences attending the mail order buying.

Major and Mrs. J. O. Handley are spending a few weeks with relatives and friends in this community. We presume the Major finds the weather far too severe in Pocahontas for railroad work.—Greenbrier Independent.

THAT BULL DOG VOTE

The charge has been made that a bull-dog voted in Mingo county last election. The Fayette Sun thinks that if he did he was a more intelligent voter than a mine mule, and that Mingo is far behind Fayette:

Election day was waning fast. In the Mingo polling place; The chairman sat by the ballotbox, With a stern look on his face; A brindled bull-dog came to vote And no one said him nay, Till the brave Democratic challenger, Objected to the bull-dog voting - and unto them did say:

Only a bull-dog voter!

That is a whale of a note!

Only a bull-dog voter,

He ain't got nary vote!

This canine vote shall not go in, I swear it on my life,

Why should you let a bull-dog vote,

When you wouldn't let your wife!

But the chairman turned his glittering eye,

And took the ballot up,

I will not refuse this honest voter,

He is something of a pup!

This bull-dog's got more common sense,

Than you have any day.

But the brave Democratic challenger

Raised another fine law point and unto them did say:

Only a bull-dog voter!

That is a whale of a note!

Only a bull-dog voter,

He ain't got nary vote!

This tail end vote shall not go in, I swear it can't be done,

I've known him upwards from a pup,

And he ain't twenty-one!

HUNTERSVILLE

The ice skating here is better here than it has been this winter.

H. M. Lockridge made a trip to Frost on game business last Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Bob McQuain are with Mrs. McQuain's parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Sheets.

M. F. Herold was in town Monday.

Some of the people in town are using the water from a fine sulphur spring on H. M. Lockridge's farm one mile below Minnehaha. The spring is said to be the best in the county.

The debate last Friday night and the pie and ice cream supper after, was well attended. About \$25 was realized from the supper.

The debate, Resolved, that the present Game Law is conducive to the best interests of the State. On the affirmative H. M. Lockridge. On the negative O. P. McNeil.

The judges' decision was for the affirmative.

The debate the Friday before, Resolved, That nature is more attractive to the eye than art, was enjoyed by all. On the affirmative, G. C. Poling, Austin Dearman, S. P. Sheets; on the negative O. P. McNeil, Everett Herold, Joy Poling. The decision was two to one in favor of the negative.

Chicago.—The proposition for the revision upward of the insurance rates of the Modern Woodmen of America was adopted at the convention by a vote of 460 for higher rates against 307 opposed to the proposition. The measure which received the support of the delegates was proposed by the rate committee and is what is being urged for adoption by all fraternal insurance societies and by the insurance departments of many states. The plan increases the rate of insurance from 50 to 100 percent, provides for twelve assessments each year.

LOST.—Between my place and Wesley Underwood's on Beaver Creek, Friday night, Feb. 9, a red paper wallet with advertisement of the First National Bank, containing official papers valuable to me only. Finder will please return to me and receive suitable reward. D. W. Sharp, Marlinton, W. Va.

GAME PRESERVE OF 25,000 ACRES.

A game preserve of 25,000 acres; within it game forests and parks fish hatcheries and ponds, lakes for boating, club houses and cottages; and within and without a community of nature lovers and sportsmen—these are some of the ends of the Allegheny Sportsman's Association, a charter for which was obtained yesterday by State Game and Fish Warden J. A. Viquesney and others.

The stockholders of the new corporation are State Warden Viquesney and W. B. Rector, of Belington; H. M. Lockridge and Everett G. Herold, of Huntersville; and T. S. McNeil, of Marlinton. In Huntersville district Pocahontas county, these men have secured possession of 25,009 acres of the best game and fish territory in the state, and within its borders within its borders will be preserved every species of native game, including bear, deer and elk, together with all the native game birds, including wild turkey, pheasant and wild duck, and all the preferred species of game fish.

It is the intention of Mr. Viquesney and his associates to make the precincts of their preserve one of the most attractive spots on the continent.—Charleston Mail.

PARENTS' DAY

AT THE PUBLIC SCHOOL. - FEB. 23

The school belongs to the people who support it, and they have a right to know what kind of work of work their school is doing, but they can form no accurate conception of the work of the work except by actual inspection of the work of the school. In view of this fact the 23rd day of February 1912, is hereby designated as "Parents' Day" at the Marlinton Schools. Every parent and others interested in the school are especially invited to visit and inspect the school on February 22, from 1:30 to 4 p.m.

The first hour and a half the teachers will be found doing the regular work of the school; then the visitors will be shown the written work of the pupils, after which there will be a conference of teachers and visitors in the school auditorium. At this conference the following subjects will be discussed by parents and teachers: What should teachers expect from parents? What should parents expect teachers? How can we make the homes more helpful to the school? How may the children learn to dislike school? Loss from irregular attendance. Effects of street education.

There will be persons present who will discuss the above subjects but all are invited to take part in the discussions.

We hope that every patron will visit the school on that day. Come at 1:30 and stay till 4 p.m. Visit all the rooms and make your self at home.

C. B. CORNWELL, Principal.

The new minister in a German church was delivering his first sermon. The darkey janitor was a critical listener from a back corner of the church. The minister's sermon was eloquent, and his prayer seemed to cover the whole category of human wants.

After the service one of the deacons asked the old darkey what he thought of the new minister. "Don't you think he offers up a good prayer, Joe?"

"Ah mo' suitably does, boss. Why, dat man axed de good Lord fo' things dat de odder preacher didn't even know He had!"—Everybody Magazine.

Mrs. L. H. Mooman, wife of Dr. Mooman, of Greenbank, Pocahontas county, is a Hinton visitor, having accompanied Mrs. Ben Campbell to the Hinton Hospital for surgical attention.—Miss Amy Belz, of Marlinton, was operator on this morning for appendicitis at the Hinton Hospital. Her father, who is here with her reports her doing nicely.—H. B. McCormick, of Marlinton, was a business visitor in the city today.—Hinton Leader.

THE LOST LOGGER

No. 2.

Why didn't I come back Monday noon?

You hicks aint talking to me!

I was down below at Brick's saloon,

And was running smooth and free

Till a man come by with some stuff in a bag,

And ladled it out with a spoon;

And I got on a high class cocaine jag,

With that onery Brick Muldoon.

The stuff proceeded to get right there,

In three shakes of a dead sheep's tail;

And I walked with my head up in the air,

The biggest man out of jail,

And thought what a geesley fool I'd be.

To work for two dollars a day;

No man was ever wised up like me

Or could think of the things I'd say.

But I warnt going to be no teencence guy.

For I looked at my big ham fist,

And the thing I am, Issays, says I,

Is a professional pugilist.

I picked out a medium sized wood hick,

And was crowding him over the edge,

When he hit me the dangest sort of lick

And knocked me cold as a wedge.

I never knowed nothing till late next day,

When the kids were coming from school;

I'd been through the mill as the fellers say,

And felt like a gol-darned fool.

I stick to camp, I low, and my bunk,

Till the last log's on the skid;

For nothing can beat that cocaine drunk,

For inflating me like it did.

Report of the Huntersville Graded School for the month ending February 2, 1912.

Primary room—D. L. Walker teacher; percent of daily attendance, boys 95, girls 95; honor roll, Donna, Constance and Grace McComb, Margie Walker, Hubert Guth, Alfred McLaughlin and Gray Loury.

Principal's room—Percent of daily attendance, boys 96, girls 96; honor roll, Juanita Herold, Jessie McComb, Gladys Poling, Faye H. Grose, Kathlyn Carey, Chase Lourey and Harry McComb.

The last part of the school term should be the best. This, however, can be only by the cooperation of every pupil and patron. Therefore we ask that you assist in every way possible.

Silas Walker, Principal.

Report of the fifth month of the Mt. Pleasant School. Percent of daily attendance, boys 97, girls 85, average 91. Those neither absent nor tardy: Dewey and Clarence Weiford, Ellis, Joe, Ted and Lawrence McKenny, Lee, Frank, Collett and Eva Gay, Pearl Turner, William Shearer, Jesse Poage, Sam Sharp, and Henry Lightner. While we have had much bad weather and an epidemic of diphtheria in our district, the daily attendance has never been less than twenty-five in any one day.

E. C. Bush, Teacher.

Now Here's 1912

and here's happy and prosperous 1912 to you. Have you ever thought how a bank account in a good, reliable bank like this would help to lighten your work—the safety and convenience of it?

You can open an account here with a few dollars, and you don't have to carry a large balance to get the accurate, pains-taking, polite service that we render to every depositor. Come in and talk it over—to-day.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
Marlinton, W. Va.